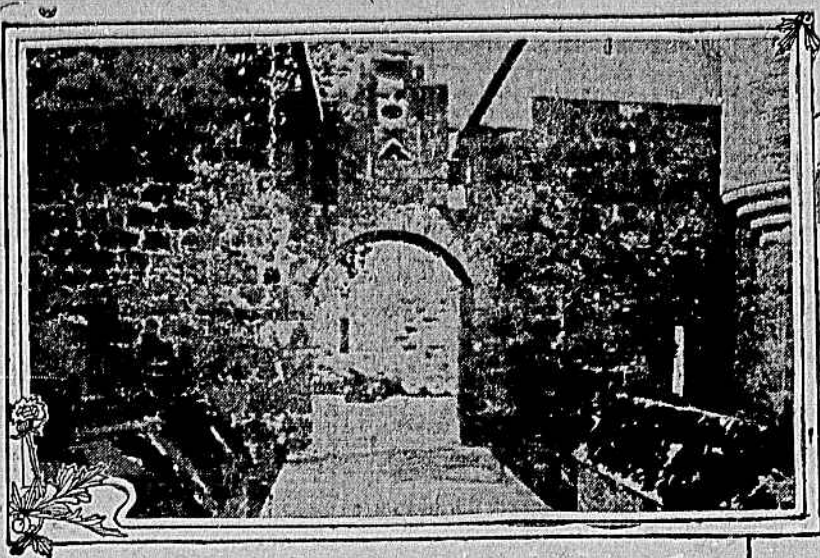


Exclusive Old World News by Special Cable to the Times-Dispatch



THE DRAWBRIDGE, CAWDOR CASTLE

Cawdor, or Calder, as it is also known, is a favorite haunt of Shakespearean students, since it was here that the bard made Macbeth murder Duncan. Antiquarians dispute the tradition, but the spot is sufficiently interesting even without such an additional attraction. Cawdor is not far from Inverness, and another historical spot near by is Culoden.

JUSTICE TRIUMPHS AFTER LONG DELAY

Directors of Notorious Pomeranian Bank Sent to Prison for Fraud.

BERLIN, July 15. The former directors of the notorious Pomeranian Bank, Schultz and Romeick, were found guilty of fraudulent financial transactions to-day.

Schultz was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment and a fine of \$700, and Romeick to three years and a fine of \$500. If unable to pay the fines, which appear certain, each must serve an additional day imprisonment for every \$5 unpaid.

This means an additional five years and 175 days for Schultz and an additional year and thirty-five days for Romeick.

The case has dragged on for a long time. Schultz and Romeick were arrested three years ago, and the preliminary period of investigation lasted two years. One trial ended indecisively, owing to technical legal omissions. The financiers contributed immense sums to build new churches, thereby gaining the favor of the Empress and procuring the Pomeranian Bank the title of Imperial Court Bank. They also corrupted some of the German press, a number of prominent newspaper proprietors, editors and writers being gravely compromised by the evidence given during the trial.



COUNTESS CATHARINE TOLSTOI

A relation of Leo Tolstoy, the celebrated Russian novelist, the Countess is a cousin of the well-known Countess Tolstoy, wife of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Lord of the present Earl Stanhope, who is a member of the British Parliament and one of the directors of the National Portrait Gallery. Countess Catharine is on a visit to her cousin in London for the season.

GUANO ON LONDON TOWER

Over Fifty Tons Deposited on Building by Pigeons and Sparrows.

LONDON, July 15.—It is popularly supposed that guano comes only from South America or the South Sea Islands. There is, however, an enormous accumulation of it on the roof of the White Tower, at the Tower of London. It is estimated at over fifty tons, and was deposited there for a considerable number of years by pigeons and sparrows.

For sanitary reasons, and also because its great weight endangers the safety of the roof of the old building, the Office of Works has decided to remove it. The guano will be shot down a wooden chute into carts, and probably sold to a manure dealer, or used in the parks of the metropolis.

The pigeons, to the number of about 150, have been killed by workmen, under the authority of the Office of Works.

Determined to Die

PARIS, July 15.—Eulalie Rigaud, a Parisian girl who was killed in April last, has attempted suicide five times since. She jumped into the Seine, cut her throat, threw herself before an electric train, took poison and turned on the gas in her bedroom. She still lives.

ENGLAND'S QUEEN VISITS WINE VAULT

Penetrates Part of the City of London Never, Perhaps, Visited by Royalty.

LONDON, July 15. The Queen has no more loyal subjects to-day than the men employed at the London docks and Culter street warehouses. Their talk is all of her Majesty's surprise visit on Thursday and of her extreme graciousness to everyone.

"I saw a party enter," remarked one of the workmen yesterday, "but I did not take much notice. I went on with my work. Presently a lady with a very nice voice stood near me and asked very sweetly what I was doing. I was going to reply, when I looked up, and saw it was the Queen."

"I had never seen her before, but I knew her at once," I tried to tell her, but I was so excited, I could hardly speak. I knew she was kind and beautiful, but she is much better than even I had ever expected."

In the Cresset wine vaults, where none of the workmen expected her Majesty, a man, who could just be distinguished by the flicker of a small light, handed each visitor, including the Queen, the customary stick with the little tin lamp at the end.

Gaily laughing, the whole party passed into the four acres of sawdust-floored vaults. Casks were on every side, and from the stone ceilings hung black, brown and white fungi, sometimes low enough to touch the head. Proceeding to a cask of old port, which was ready to be sampled, her Majesty endeavored to draw off the wine, but the operation was not altogether successful, so she laughingly returned the instrument to the caskman, who completed the task.

In the ivory department her Majesty asked, "What are they for?" pointing to four small bottles. Each one contained seventy-five pounds of quinine. All were emptied into a large bowl, and then a fifty-six pound weight was thrown into the liquid. Much to the surprise of all, the weight floated like a cork.

One corner of a carpet warehouse was partitioned off, and the walls and floors were covered with hundreds of Eastern carpets and rugs of all sizes and patterns. Here her Majesty rested and took a cup of tea, while the men continued to hammer and perform their usual duties just as if no visitors were present.

Whirling in mid-air at one mile a minute, Sir Hiram Maxim says this will be velocity of his next flying machine.

LONDON, July 15. Captive flying machines that will travel at the rate of a mile a minute are promised by Sir Hiram Maxim as a development of the flying machine he has erected at the Crystal Palace.

"If an engine is to greatly extend four of a arms of the Crystal Palace machine," said Sir Hiram Maxim, "and to these arms I will attach two small boats that will swing out further and mount higher than the boats already in use. They will carry only one passenger each, or, say, an acrobat specially hired for the purpose."

"These boats will travel exactly a mile a minute. They will be provided with aeroplanes and screw propellers, and will extend a very large radius extending a long distance to the rear, which will ensure them being kept head-on. The aeroplanes will be mounted on pivots, so that they can be turned at any angle while in flight. Thus it will be possible for the operator to mount very high, and to perform some extraordinary evolutions in the air."

"If these experiments do not lead to the making of a practical flying machine which is not 'captive,' then I shall be very much surprised."

WAGONETTE OVER PRECIPICE

Four English Tourists Have Narrow Escape From Terrible Death.

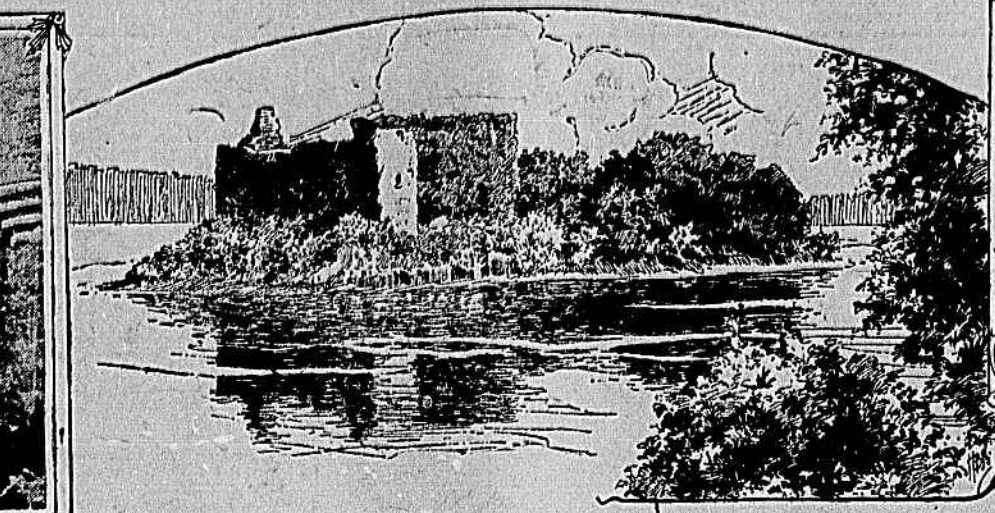
GENEVA, July 15.—A party of four English tourists, driving from Zermatt to Standa, yesterday had a narrow escape from a terrible catastrophe. A road that the horses took to reach a mountain road was overturned and horses and vehicle dashed over the precipice, falling many hundreds of feet into the Vige torrent below.

The tourists escaped by jumping out before the wagonette left the road. The horses were killed and the carriage smashed to atoms.

Wolf Devours a Girl

MADRID, July 15.—A wolf made its appearance at Ponferrada, in the province of Leon, yesterday and devoured a young girl.

The animal then attacked three deer, which defended themselves desperately with their antlers. After killing two of the deer, the wolf, pursued by a crowd of armed inhabitants, made its escape.



ARCHDONNEL CASTLE, LOCH AWE

This ruined stronghold of the Argyll family is situated on an island near the east shore of Loch Awe, where there is a village of the same name. The loch is twenty-four miles in length and very narrow. The railway station, Loch Awe, on the Caledonian Railway, stands at the head of the loch.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN IN GRIP OF POVERTY

Intellectual and Social Standard at Low Ebb, Says Secretary of Relief Fund.

LONDON, July 15. The appalling poverty of clergymen in poor parishes is one of the saddest phases of the religious life of to-day. This poverty is not the least of the causes which have led to the accusation of "paganism" being hurled against the country.

C. Guise Milford, who, as secretary of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, is in a position to speak with authority, was interviewed on the subject.

"As long," said he, "as the intellectual and social standard of the clergy is kept as low as it is, so long will the churches be empty."

"How can a clergyman who has not enough to eat, nor money to buy decent clothes and books of reference, be expected to do his parish work and preach good sermons, torn as he is with domestic worries?"

"The artisan of to-day is a reader, a thinker and a politician, and he will not attend the church of a clergyman who has lost prestige."

"One of the few remedies for this evil is the compulsory amalgamation of parishes where the clergymen are anxious to work, but have no work to do."

"The poverty among the clergy is appalling. I know of one clergyman in the Norwich diocese, the poorest in England, whose living was worth under £10 (\$200). He lived in a cottage in the middle of a potato field, and supplemented his income by selling old clothes which had been given him."

"He reached his bedroom, with its bed, washstand and solitary chair, by a ladder. A variety of friends gave him a pair of curtains, and these he used to patch up the chancel of his church."

"With Archdeacon Sinclair's remarks about 'pagan London' I disagree. The man who after a strenuous week's work seeks a Sunday in the country is not a pagan, and as a matter of fact, the rows of cycles outside the churches in the country about London will prove that so-called 'weekenders' and 'cyclists' services' by the hundred."

be contemplated; and no one should dream of visiting Arran without making that ascent. It is not a difficult task, and may be undertaken by those who have no Alpine experience or ambitions.

As another example of the marvelous value which the tourist gets in return for his money, take the trip to Lochgilphead. The rail journey is by the Caledonian Railway to Gourock for twenty-six miles, and then there is a delightful steamer trip among some of the loveliest scenery in all Scotland for another thirty miles. For the combined rail and steamer journey, first-class return, the fare is a dollar. This, be it remembered, is not excursion tariff, but the usual ordinary fare. Truly, the Scottish railway and steamboat companies, in an example which may be safely held up to their Southern colleagues for slavish imitation.

Scotland's Lochs. It is slightly more expensive to tour the inland lochs of Scotland, yet even on such journeys the fares are as attractive as the scenery. The trip to Loch Lomond from Glasgow may be taken as a good example. The rail journey comprises a swift twenty miles run on the North British Railway to Balloch, and then follows a boat trip of considerably more than another twenty miles, threading from shore to shore of the loch amid the many lovely islands with which it is studded. Here the first-class rail and boat fare return only calls for an outlay of \$1.50. In fact, whether he travels among the sea lochs, or among the inland lochs, or along the picturesque Highland Railway, or amid the unvalued beauties of the Trossachs, or round the coast by the splendidly equipped steamers of Messrs. David Macbrayne & Co., the tourist in Scotland can always count upon the same of comfort in his traveling, and the most varied panorama of Nature's beauties on which to feast his eyes.

The coasting trips, which are provided so liberally and with such variety on the programme of these famous steamers, compare with the most attractive of Norway tours, and at much less expense. Perhaps the only difference between the fjords of Norway and the sea lochs of Scotland consists in the greater barrenness of the mountains which surround the former, which will hardly be a fault in the eyes of those who delight in the restful green of nature. For the rest, the coasts of Scotland offer scenery as rugged, as awe-inspiring and as majestic as anything Norway can show.

The house of his birth, the school where he learned his first lessons, the graveyard in which he sleeps—all these lie within the radius of a few hundred yards. And within the compass of a few miles are the farmhouses of Mainhill, Hoddam Hill and Sentsbrig, all of which have their several interesting associations with Carlyle's career.

The Haunts of Burns. Further north from Ecclefechan to the west lie the Ayrshire homes and haunts of Burns; to the east is the romantic Tweedside which enshrines the memory of Scott. Each district has natural beauties peculiar to itself, but for the English tourist, Abbotsoford may, perhaps, be recommended in preference to Alloway, if choice has to be made.

Even the most vehement detractor of Glasgow will admit that it is an excellent place to get away from. In other words, it is perhaps the most convenient centre in all Scotland for the purposes of the tourist. If he is possessed of a desire to sample the Western Isles, the Loch Fyne, at the head of the loch the tourist will have spread before him the famed beauties of Inverary.

He will admire the sombre woods, amid which the home of the Argylls has its setting, nor can he fail to be fascinated by the picturesque rock of Dunluce, raising its sea-bred brow into the mists of the middle sky, while a solitary watch tower, perched on its top like an eagle's nest, gives dignity to the scene by awakening a sense of possible danger.

The Isle of Arran. Among the many islands which bestrew the western shores of Scotland none can compare with the island of Arran. Moreover, it is only an hour and a half's journey, either by train or by steamer, to reach Arran from Glasgow, and the cheapness of the fare makes it a most attractive place to visit.

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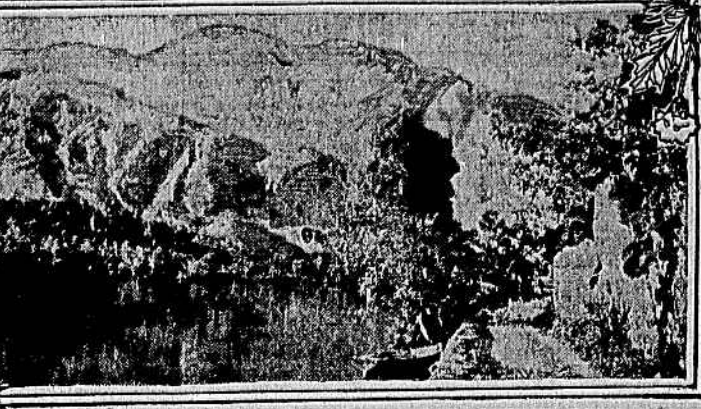
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LOCH KATRINE AND BEN VENUE

The most famous and one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, Scott's "Lady of the Lake" is, no doubt, responsible for much of its popularity, but the magnificence of the surrounding scenery has had much to do with attracting large numbers of tourists. Loch Katrine is, of course, included in all tours of the Trossachs.

SIXTY MILES AN HOUR BY GLIDING BOAT

Surprising Possibilities in a Marine Craft Invented by a Frenchman.

PARIS, July 15. Among the many interesting experiments with motor boats, perhaps the most picturesque were those on the Seine at Puteaux, when Comte de Lambert, in conjunction with Messrs. De Dion and Bouton, brought out their bateau glisseur, or gliding boat. It is also called a hydroplane, and that name is really indicative of its construction.

With a De Dion fourteen-horse power motor the Count first attained a speed of twenty-eight kilometres an hour in his first experiments, and now he has added to that speed, and has made thirty-two kilometres, or twenty miles, in the hour.

The inventor of the hydroplane is not, however, content with this, and will try in a day or two to raise the speed to thirty-five or even forty kilometres, or twenty-five miles an hour, or a speed that is not exceeded by the use of a forty-horse power motor.

The boat itself is thirty-six feet long and nine feet wide. To the bottom of the boat are affixed five planes or fins. When the boat is stationary these fins hang vertically in the water. They are hinged, however, and are all under control of the driver. When the motor is set in motion and the boat begins to move these planes, beginning at the bow, are gradually given a backward angle. The boat rises in the water, and then gradually rests upon it, with the stern of the boat only immersed. The speed increases, and the boat, following the inclination of the planes, glides along the surface of the water just as an aeroplane glides on the air, and with not much more resistance.

It is confidently expected that with an increased horse power motor the hydroplane will reach a speed of sixty miles an hour.

Speaks Every Language Known. ROME, July 15.—The Academy of Lincei, Italy, has awarded a prize of \$400 to Professor Trombetti, who is said to be master of every language spoken in the world.



J. S. WOOD, EDITOR OF THE GENTLEWOMAN, AN ENGLISH MAGAZINE, AND MRS. WOOD

MURDER ATTEMPTED IN CAB ON PARIS STREET

Two Passengers Cut the Throat of a Third and Then Make Their Escape.

PARIS, July 15. A most determined attempt at murder took place in the Rue de Trévise last night.

Just before midnight three young men hailed a cab and told the driver to take them to the Rue Geoffroy-Marie. As the vehicle entered the Rue de Trévise the cabman heard two of his fares jump out and run off, and when he turned round he saw the third man lying back on his seat with his throat cut. He was losing blood rapidly, and an open razor lay by his side. He was at once attended to at a chemist's and then taken to a hospital.

On being questioned the wounded man, whose name is Jenease, pretended that he did not know the two men who were with him in the cab, and this afternoon, when a suspected individual was brought to his bedside, he said he did not recognize him. The victim is not expected to recover.

ARISTOCRATS HONOR LONDON EDITOR

J. S. Wood Presented With Oil Portrait of Himself and Wife by Lady Londonderry.

(Special Correspondence.) LONDON, July 7. A very pleasant gathering has just been held at Londonderry House, where the Marchioness of Londonderry presented J. S. Wood, the well-known editor of the Gentlewoman, with a portrait of himself and his wife, painted in oil by the Hon. John Collier.

This presentation was in recognition of Mr. Wood's great services to many philanthropic schemes—his assistance to the Cheltenham Hospital for Women, to the Irish Industrial Association, for which the sum of £100,000 has been sent to Ireland, and to the endowment of coats in the London hospitals through the Children's Salon.

Lord Glenesk and the Earl of Aberdeen made interesting speeches in support of the presentation to Mr. Wood, while Lady Londonderry bore testimony to the great respect and gratitude that Mr. Wood had secured from all quarters.

GERMAN COUNT URGES THAT JEWS BE SHOT

Strong Anti-Semitic Meeting in Berlin Dispersed by the City Police.

BERLIN, July 15. A stormy meeting of Berlin Anti-Semites was held last night in one of the biggest halls of the city, under the presidency of the notorious agitator, Count Fackler. The subject of the evening was "Jews as Usurers."

Count Fackler, in the course of his remarks, declared that the citizens of Berlin should hunt the Jews and shoot them like hares and rabbits. Thereupon the police lieutenant, who was present to preserve order, rose and ordered the meeting to disperse.

As Fackler and his henchmen showed some unwillingness to obey this order, a force of policemen was ordered into the club hall, and the multi-armed broke up, singing anti-Semitic songs.